

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Intimations.

COALS.

THE MITSUI BÜSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chongqing, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Urumulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Mairuira, Kure, Shimomoto, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Saebou, Milika, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.
Telegraphic Address: "METEBO" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

**SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Feijintana, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Manmo, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Vashinotani, Yoshie, Yonokibara and other Coals.**
451 S. MINAMI, Manager. Hongkong.

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast, and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attainable to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and

by any other, as their composition is
H. I. M. The Emperor of Asia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others, more of high Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1904

[55]

NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

N O T I C E.

LANDING upon the property of THE
HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY.

in all kinds of
**JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA
SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.**
At Moderate Prices.

Orders Promptly Executed.

No. 5, ARSENAL STREET,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th April 1906. [110

thereabouts South of the Mill Buildings in
Northerly direction to the stream near the
village, marked CHAN J1 on Chart No. 3,279.
A. H. RENNIE & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [62

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1966.

H. HAYNES,
Manager. [25]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.
For Terms, &c., apply to the **MANAGER.**

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [31]

VICTORIA HOTEL, SHAMSEEN CANTON	MACAO HOTEL, MACAO CHINA
---	------------------------------------

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION. IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAJA GRAND.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS

261 OCCIDENTAL HOTEL ORIENTAL HOTEL
MACAO.

HOTEL.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the Centre of Praya Grande with splendid view of the Harbour.

MODERATE PRICES.
ELECTRIC FANS

LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS,
Elegantly Furnished.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality.

TO ORDER IN
EVERY ROOM.
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELOIN ROAD, KOWLOON.
 Hongkong, 10th May, 1904. (28)

HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

HOTELS.
Nos. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.
PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.
HOT and COLD WATER throughout.
ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED; ELECTRIC FANS.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED (if required).
ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.
TABLES of receipt tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1905. [30]

1950

Intimations.

Powell's

ARTISTIC FURNISHERS.

PRESENT DAY DESIGNS FOR LOCAL REQUIREMENTS.

ESTIMATES and DESIGNS FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES OR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.

LETTER and COAST ENQUIRIES HAVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.

Phone: 346.
Tele: "Polo,"

Hongkong.

WM. POWELL, LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1906.

Intimations.

K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.,
8, D'ARQUILLAR STREET.

NEWLY-OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and Japanese Silk Goods.

Just Arrived.

SOCKS (Linen) LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S.
GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.
SILK KIMONOS, LADIES' BLOUSES AND SHAWLS.
SANDALWOOD BOXES (INLAIN).
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE BOXES.
MONEY BOXES, &c.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, JAVA SERONGS.
MANDARIN COATS, COTTON SHIRTS.
SILK LACE SCARVES AND SHAWLS.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1906.

A. CHAZALON & CO.

JUST UNPACKED.

A NEW Consignment of the following:

ANCHOVY (Norwegian) in Kegs.
SALMON BELLIES " "
SALTED HERRINGS " "
" MACKARELS " "
GERMAN SAUSAGES in Tin (Assorted).
" in Skins.
" ASPARAGUS.
" VEGETABLES (Assorted).
FRENCH FRUITS in SYRUP (Assorted).
" STUFFED OLIVES.
" ANCHOVY in OIL (Bouillottes).
ALSO
PASCAL'S ASSORTED SWEETS and TOFFEES.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1906.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN DIVISION of the CITY OF HONGKONG occupied by members of more than one family must be cleaned and lime-washed THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of May and June.

N.B.—The word "Throughout" used in this notice means that the Houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room and Staircase, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Cases and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Under-sides of Roofs both in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Back Yard should have its containing Wall lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed but must be Cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1906.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE at

No. 35, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronized by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1906.

THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS AND ENLARGING AND COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1905.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,
the 29th June, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,
Comprising:—
FIELD GLASSES by Chevalier, Paris, TELESCOPE, BANJOES, GUITARS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., &c.;
ALSO
Lady's and Gent's GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS, PINS and English GOLD CHAINS.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1906.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
SATURDAY,
the 30th June, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 5, Ormby Terrace, Kowloon,
THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
(Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1906.

To Let.

TO LET.

"HAYTOR," THE PEAK.
Immediate Possession.
OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
A HOUSE in RYTON TERRACE.
FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1906.

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1905.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1906.

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS at East Point, close to the Water, suitable for the storage of any Cargo.
Floor Area 6,100 square feet each.

Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1906.

TO LET.

NO. 2, OLD BAILEY.

Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1906.

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1905.

FOR SALE.

WELSBACH'S IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR 4-LIGHT GAS ARC LAMPS.

Do. BOXED LIGHTS.

Do. HARP LAMPS.

Do. MANTLES, OBIM-NEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., &c.,

and INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS of all descriptions from best makers.

NAPHTHA of the best kind for GASOLINE LAMPS and GASOLINE ENGINES, kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
100, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1906.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. has now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at A.M. and 4 P.M., daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

LIFE IN A SANATORIUM.

HOW CONSUMPTION IS CURED BY NATURE'S AID.

The last portion is helped, and the doctor turns with his pleasant smile and addresses a remark to me: "We don't look consumptive, do we?" he says, with a short laugh, as his eyes sweep round the table.

My gaze follows his, and certainly we do not. Any thing less consumptive in appearance than the people gathered round the tables it would be difficult to imagine. As my eye travels round from one to another I am struck afresh with the healthy appearance of my companions, by their red cheeks and sun-tanned skins.

It is a consumptive sanatorium that I am in, and I will remember the fears and apprehensions with which I entered its doors six months ago. Now, of course, I know how foolish those apprehensions were.

NATURE AND NATURE'S LAWS.

We must bear in mind that consumption is not curable by drugs, but by Nature. If its victims the afore would overcome it, surely their wisest plan would be to enter a sanatorium, and put themselves under a physician who, having studied how to win Nature's aids, can teach them how to live a life that will enable them to build up their strength and conquer the disease which is consuming them.

I wonder if readers hold the same erroneous opinions about a sanatorium as I did? I pictured it a sort of combined lunatic asylum and reformatory—a dreadful place that was presided over by a demon in the guise of a doctor; a man all head and no heart, who simply stuffed you until you could not swallow another mouthful.

I arrived here on a cold but magnificent autumn. This sanatorium, which is beautifully situated on the north coast of Wales, in one of the most salubrious districts in the British Isles, stands in a fine park, and nestles closely up to the base of a steep, pine-clad hill. Coming from a warm, comfortable home, the sanatorium certainly looked both cold and bare; but the stove glowed a red welcome in the big, empty hall, and the sitting-room, where the matron received me, looked cheery enough. After giving me a cup of tea she took me up to my room. Here I found both windows wide open, and was so that they must be kept so, both day and night, though they might be closed while I dressed or undressed, if I liked.

PRELIMINARY DEPRESSION.

Left to myself, I felt anything but happy. I had come because I was very run down and had been advised to try the treatment at a sanatorium as the surest way of building up my strength. As I lay in my long chair during that first "rest hour" my mind was filled with pictures of hardships and horrors, while the fear of catching consumption filled me with dread. A light, imperative knock interrupted my gloomy thoughts, and the doctor entered. Surely this man with the peculiarly kind smile and cheery manner could not be the hard-headed gaffer I had been led to expect? I then cheered in spite of myself, and he led me to his room and explained to me how very unfounded my fears were. He told me that infection could only be conveyed by means of expectoration being allowed to become dry, and then scattered into the air as dust and inhaled. Therefore one runs great risks of catching the disease in hotel, streets, tramways, cars, etc., where no measures are taken to prevent the spread of germs; but in a sanatorium one runs no risk whatever, as every possible precaution is taken. Spitting on the ground or into a handkerchief is strictly forbidden.

My first impression of the other patients was formed at supper, when I met them for the first time, and the one thing that struck me was how exceedingly well and hearty they all looked.

A CHEERFUL CREW.

It was indeed difficult to imagine that these were the "invalids" my friends had assured me would be so depressing. On the contrary, they were a most cheerful crew. No one coughed, and every one seemed quite oblivious of the wind which played freely through the room. The patients sat at a long table, the doctor sitting at a smaller one across the top, like the head of a T. Here he helps all the food, and it is interesting to watch him carefully trimming off bits of gristle, etc., and apportioning to each patient the proper amount.

The following story is typical of the way in which he keeps his patients in order. One day at lunch Mr. Smith was leaving some little scraps of fat, etc., on his plate. The doctor's eagle eye noted it at once, and he called out "Now then, Mr. Smith, eat up your scraps." Mr. Smith did so, but he was a towering rage. "Tell you what it is," he said to the other men afterwards, "I won't be spoken to like that, and I shall give the doctor a piece of my mind when he comes round to-night." So when the doctor came round in the evening Mr. Smith opened fire. "Doctor, I very much object to be spoken to on and told to eat up my scraps as if I were a child, and anyway, little bits of fat like that are not worth mentioning." "No," said the doctor, with his usual quiet smile, "they are not, so next time eat them up with the lean," and before the astonished Mr. Smith could reply the doctor had left the room.

Under such careful supervision it is not surprising that the patients do so well. It is wonderfully cheering to mark how the victims of this dreadful disease, coming here with all its symptoms strongly marked, seem to improve from the first day.—W. H. Baker in *Daily Mail*.

PUBLIC school children in New York have been instructed hereafter to carry their books under their left arm on odd days of the month and under their right arm on even days. This order is issued by the physical director in order to avoid curvature of the spine, which, he says, is due to the constant use of one side of the body only.

Intimations.

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief—as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The remedy known as

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

is as safe and genuine an article, to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Anemia, Insomnia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Wasting Diseases, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalfe, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Like all good things it is limited. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO. beg to notify the public that:—

(A) NO SUBSIDIARY CHINESE or JAPANESE COINS can be accepted in payment of accounts due to the Company, and

(B) HONGKONG COINS can only be accepted in amounts of \$2 or under.

GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1906.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS:

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
LAUNCHES,
S.C. S.F. &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1906.

Consignees.

S.S. "TONKIN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Charente* and *Medoa*, and from above Steamers, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 2 P.M. TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 4th July, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS:

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBORO, LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.
THE Steamship

"GLEN TURET"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival.

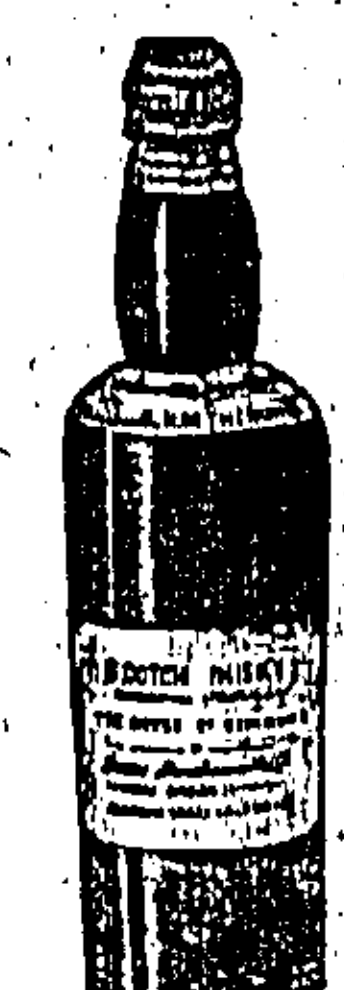
No claims will be recognized if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1906.

Intimations.



THE POPULAR SCOTCH IS "BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.
By Appointment to
H.M. THE KING
and
HRH THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 10th January, 1904.

THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.



BARRETTO & Co.,
General Agents, Hongkong.

LIQUEURS.

L. ROZET & CO., BORDEAUX.

Special Brands.

Apricot Brandy ... \$2.50 Per Bottle Quarts.

Blackberry Brandy 2.50 " "

Cherry Brandy ... 1.75 " "

Cherry Whisky ... 1.60 " "

Croix Jaune ... 2.75 " "

Imperial Orange

Brandy 2.75 " "

Mandarine Brandy 2.50 " "

Peach Brandy ... 2.50 " "

BARRETTO & Co.,
Agents,
Nos. 23 & 24, Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1906.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

BLEATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

In the manufacture of High Class Mineral Waters the following are essential—
PURE WATER.

UP-TO-DATE PLANT.

THE BEST OF MATERIALS AND EXPERT MANIPULATION.

All these conditions are obtained in Waters of our manufacture.

Absolute Purity. Repeated analyses both locally and at home guarantee this.

Up-to-date Plant. Our policy is to continually introduce every modern improvement in machinery and appliances and although such changes are invariably costly in the first instance the results attained in Perfect Aeration and economies in working justify them.

The Finest Materials only are used. English Experts manage our factories, and our Waters are acknowledged by leading English Makers to be equal to those of their own manufacture.

These results have only been obtained through constant experiment; the adverse climatic conditions of Tropical Climates for the successful manufacture of high Class Aerated Waters, necessitating special study.

Our Stone Ginger Beer is the only successful production of its kind in Tropical Countries. It at once became popular and increasing sales testify to increasing popularity. Brewed from the finest Jamaica Ginger it is perfectly wholesome and is an ideal summer beverage.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1906.

\$16.00

WILL BUY A CASE

GREGOR & CO.'S

IMPERIAL

HIGHLAND

WHISKY.

NOT ONE OF THE BEST,

BUT

THE BEST!

CASH LESS 10%.

CREDIT LESS 5%.

GREGOR & Co.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1906.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$80 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

DEATH.

On the 23rd June, at Shanghai, Captain JOHN P. ROBERTS, aged 77 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1906.

THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ANNUAL OF JAPAN.

Brief acknowledgment was made in our issue on Tuesday of the year-book for 1906 of the Department of Finance controlled by Mr. Y. Sakatani, the Japanese Finance Minister, to whose courtesy we owe the receipt of a copy of the "Sixth Financial and Economic Annual of Japan." As might be expected the present volume—the first to reach us after the conclusion of the war—is far more bulky than its predecessors, embracing as it does a larger territory and comprising matter of economic interest whose inclusion in the volume may be directly attributed to the satisfactory outcome; from the Japanese view point, of the war. A feature of the publication is the well-printed maps of the Japanese Empire and the numerous illuminating diagrams which so readily assist in establishing comparisons in the subject matter of which the book treats. Divided into six parts, the volume is devoted, respectively, to subjects dealing with Finance; Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Foreign Trade; Banking and Money Market; Communications; and Taiwan (Formosa). Not the least important of the section is that added as an appendix at the end of the volume. The appendix comprises statistics relating to chief economic conditions; the internal economic condition since the war; the reorganisation of Korean finances; the financial system of Japan; and the condition of the Empire. Tabulated returns give an exact idea of the area and population of Japan, the extent of whose coast totals 7,432.86 mi and area 27,061.93 square mi. The population of the Empire rose from 33,110,793 on the 29th January, 1872, to 48,608,943 in 1906. The population of Formosa, which was returned as 2,455,353 in 1897, attained to 3,133,005 in the present year. To deal with the financial position of Japan, all we need do is to examine the note on the budget for the current financial year, presented to the Imperial Diet in January last and subsequently approved by both Houses. The aggregate annual revenue and expenditure, it is ascertained, amount to Yen 494,704,707; and on comparing the estimates for the year with those for the preceding year, we find in the ordinary revenue an increase of Yen 21,460,000. The increase in the ordinary expenditure amounts to Yen 167,300,000 if we deduct from the Budget of the preceding year the sum of Yen 31,150,000, the estimated amount of the military and naval expenditure. It may not be generally known that from a financial point of view in Japan the state of war is considered to still continue in existence. For although the war has at length been brought to a termination, a huge amount of extraordinary expenses will be required before the withdrawal of the Japanese forces from the theatre of war. The total public loans connected with the war exceed Yen 1,700,000,000. This amount is three times the total amount of loans prior to the outbreak of the war and is considered an unprecedented burden upon the State. "As the magnitude of the expenses in connection with the war naturally increased the burden upon the nation," the Finance Minister observes that "the Government considered it necessary to curtail the general annual account; and, accordingly, most new undertakings were postponed," and every possible economy otherwise effected. Concluding the explanatory observations in regard to this section, it is remarked that the general economy of Japan, although more or less affected at the opening of hostilities, has throughout maintained a favourable condition, and there exist no causes likely hereafter to affect to any extent the even course of the general economy of the Empire.

In the world of women nothing is taken for granted but emulation, and every woman is instinctively distrustful by every other woman until she proves herself harmless.—Sunday Magazine.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE were only two cases of plague to-day.

FROM Sunday, the 1st proximo, revellie will sound at 5.45 a.m. and again at 7 p.m.

A SPECIAL Criminal Sessions will be held at the Supreme Court to-morrow morning.

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries on private affairs has been granted to Captain W. A. Quennell, Army Ordnance Department, from 1st July to 6th September.

AT 10 p.m. on the 21st instant the German str. *Meishun*, which has been for some time ashore off Lantau Bluff, was floated and towed to Shanghai by the str. *Sulist*, arriving there on 22nd inst.

DURING the absence on leave of Lieut-Colonel F. E. Kent, Royal Garrison Artillery, the Command of the Royal Artillery in South China will devolve upon Major R. A. Kaye, Royal Garrison Artillery.

OWING to the development of the telephone, the wireless telegraph, and other recent scientific inventions, the Japanese military authorities have decided to stop the employment of carrier pigeons.

THE following details H.K.S.B.R.G.A. left per s.s. *Onong* on the 27th instant:—For Singapore: Two Havildars, two women, seven children, passing to No. 2 Company. For Calcutta: One gunner for discharge.

KING Otto of Bavaria, who has long been suffering from insanity, has recently become worse. He now takes daily only a small quantity of macaroni and dried fruit. A proposal has been made to delirium him.—*iji*

THIS ever-burning question "What shall we do with our boy?" seems to be satisfactorily answered in the following advertisement, which appears in the window of a Farningdon-road butcher's shop, "Wanted, a respectable boy for beef sausages."

THE marine insurance offices of Japan have arrived at an agreement by which the risk run by vessels in consequence of the floating mine danger will be accepted. The premiums for this risk will, it is stated, be one yen extra which presumably means Yt per Yt,000.

IT is interesting to learn from Washington the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has reported favourably upon the amendment to the Diplomatic Service Appropriation Bill authorising the President to expend a sum of \$1,000,000 of the Chinese indemnity fund upon consular buildings in China, Korea, and Japan.

THE *Temple*, alluding to the rumour that M. Beau, the Governor-General of Indo-China, was to return immediately to take up a new post in the Government, says that from inquiries it has made the Government does not contemplate the possibility of the return of M. Beau.

INSPECTOR Langley, of Tsim-tsu-sui Police Station, charged Yung Sam, master of a trading junk, before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court this afternoon, with the manslaughter of one Ngan Shiu, on 23rd June. The defendant pleaded "not guilty." The particulars of the case have already been printed. Evidence was heard.

THE value of the tickets in connection with the Formosan lottery to be sold this year is estimated at about Y500,000, which will provide a revenue of about Y120,000 for the Formosan Government. If the present lottery proves as successful as is desired, future issues will amount to about Y500,000 a year, which will return, according to estimate, a profit of Y1,200,000 to the Government.

ON taking his seat in the Court of Bankruptcy jurisdiction this morning, his Honour the Puisne Judge, addressing the assembled members of the legal profession, said that in future, he wished it to be known, in all cases in bankruptcy proceedings, he must make it a rule that the section of the Ordinance under which the proceedings are brought, or the applications made, exactly the same, as was done in all Summary Jurisdiction and Chamber applications, and he would ask the legal gentlemen to see that this was always done in future.

THE *Sinwunpo* states that the district magistrate of T'ungch'ien, in the province of Anhui, has reported to Governor En Ming of that province that a large body of hungry people of that district attacked on the 21st instant the granaries there which had been thrown open to sell to the people at a usual normal price, and that having driven off the officials and staff engaged in the relief work, they plundered the granaries of their entire stock of rice and other cereals stored there. On receipt of his news, Governor En Ming at once sent instructions to the prefect of Maoyuen to take a detachment of his gendarmes to T'ungch'ien with him without delay, and investigate matters.

"E. H. B." writes in the *Foochow Daily Echo*:—"While the customary expressions of regret over the departure of an esteemed member of the community are never wanting in sincerity I am sure a particular note of feeling will not lack fitness on the occasion of H. B. M. Constal, Mr. Herbert Brady's approaching departure. I have found his grasp of affairs a very material factor in solving the inevitable problems and difficulties of the foreigner who does business in China, and have found his energy equal to any situation that he thought showed a fair fighting chance, to wish to express a business man's regret over the loss to the community of an official whose efforts to right some things have been a tangible asset to business interests in this place."

THE TUNG-AN OUTRAGE.

THE WOUNDED IN AMOY.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ASSAULT.

PLANNED BY SECRET SOCIETY.

[From a Correspondent.]

Amoy, 23rd June, 1906.
Dr. Horne and Mr. Forbes Eadie, both of the China Mutual Assurance Co., who were so badly handled in the recent outrage at Tung-an, were brought down to Amoy in the steam-launch *Sun Ma* yesterday at 3 a.m. From an interview with Mr. Eadie, I am able to give you the following particulars of this incident. Dr. Horne and Mr. Eadie left Amoy for Tung-an last Monday, and on arrival there put up at the American Presbyterian Mission with the Rev. F. Eccerson. About 5 p.m. whilst out for a walk on the hillside 3½ miles away from the city, Mr. Eadie was accosted by a Chinaman who inquired the time of the day. Mr. Eadie took his watch out of his pocket to comply with the man's request, when to his great astonishment the Chinaman made a grab at his watch and chain and ran away with them. Mr. Eadie started to pursue the thief, and had not run more than a few yards when Dr. Horne called his attention to a crowd of Chinese advancing towards them, who had until now not been visible. Seeing that the crowd, which numbered about 150, advanced on them in a threatening manner, Dr. Horne and Mr. Eadie retreated a few paces in the direction of a boulder, which would prevent the mob getting at them from behind. They then barely taken up this point of vantage when much to their consternation gun shots were fired at them, but luckily none took effect. The Chinese then advanced on the two foreigners with swords and knives, some of the assailants having a knife in each hand. Both Dr. Horne and Mr. Eadie were totally unarmed and so had only their bare fists and legs to depend upon saving themselves from the fury of the mob. When the crowd got to close quarters, both Dr. Horne and Mr. Eadie laid into the Chinese. Dr. Horne using his hands with telling effect and catching the Chinese in some vulnerable part. Mr. Eadie in the meantime using his legs and literally "kicking the stuffing" out of the crowd. The fight was fast and furious and a noticeable thing about the affair was that each Chinaman as soon as he was worsted threw his sword or knife well out of reach of the fray, so that neither European could get at their weapons.

A GALLANT FIGHT.
During the fight both Dr. Horne and Mr. Eadie were badly cut up by the crowd. Dr. Horne receiving seven wounds and Mr. Eadie five. Dr. Horne has two severe wounds, one in the abdomen and another on his head whilst Mr. Eadie's wounds, though not severe, are very painful. The Europeans' clothes and boots are an awful sight and look as if they had been steeped for hours in a pool of blood, their original colour being absolutely indistinguishable. At one stage of the fight, Mr. Eadie was completely worn out, but Dr. Horne gallantly stood over him and covered him with his body, doing all the fighting. Mr. Eadie whilst on the ground managed to pick up a decent sized stone and rising suddenly flung it with deadly effect at one of their assailants, catching him on the face and head and fracturing his skull like an egg shell. The Chinaman swiftly rolled down the side of the hill and was immediately carried away by some of his companions.

AN INCIDENT OF THE FIGHT.
Another incident of the fight was when a Chinaman got close up to Mr. Eadie and cut him badly on his left arm; but the Chinaman won't forget this incident in a hurry, as Mr. Eadie managed to get his teeth into the Chinaman's forearm and bit it half through spitting out a big chunk of flesh. In the meantime Dr. Horne, though so badly damaged, kept on hitting right and left, picking out his man with the utmost coolness and putting him out of action. How long the fight would have lasted it is hard to say, and just as the two foreigners were about completely done up, another crowd of Chinese appeared and the attackers immediately dispersed in a great hurry.

THE CHINESE MOB.
The damage done to the Chinese mob was considerable, and 5 men out of the 15 were laid out unconsciously though whether their injuries are fatal or not, it is not possible to ascertain. The fight was now over and Dr. Horne and Mr. Eadie, far from home and completely exhausted. How they managed to crawl back to the Mission house in their disabled condition is a mystery, and Mr. Eadie being the least damaged and exhausted of the two succeeded in carrying Dr. Horne pick-a-back a good deal of the way, by slow and painful stages. Rev. Eccerson, noticing his guests had not returned and it being so late, got alarmed, and went out to seek them, and located them some little distance from the city. Previous to meeting Rev. Eccerson they had tried without avail to get some assistance from various Chinese, but none was forthcoming, the Chinese being simply scared out of their wits at seeing two foreigners in such a condition.

THE RELIEF PARTY.
Eventually about 8.30 p.m. they reached the American Presbyterian Mission, and Rev. Eccerson was simply indefatigable in his efforts to "allay the suffering of his guests." A Chinese doctor was sent for and on arrival stitched up Mr. Eadie's wounds. Dr. Horne attending to himself and most luckily sowed up his own wounds. Word was then sent to Amoy reporting the outrage and asking for medical assistance. Dr. Moorhead of Amoy immediately responded to the call and left here at 8 a.m. on the 19th with ice, medical and surgical appliances. On his arrival at Tung-an, he at once gave his whole attention to the two wounded and thanks to his skillful and patient treatment, the two wounded are now progressing favourably.

THE RELIEF PARTY.
When the news became generally known, a relief party was formed to go up to Tung-an

to try and get the two wounded down. The relief party left Amoy about 11 a.m. on the 19th and on arrival found that Tung-an was perfectly quiet and that their efforts to bring the patients down would be of no avail, the Doctor refusing to allow his patients to be moved until they had recovered some of their lost strength. The relief party accordingly returned to Amoy. The British Vice-Consul, Mr. L. A. Mackinnon, and the Tao-tai's deputy also went up with the relief party, and on arrival proceeded to the Tung-an Magistrate's Yamen to impress upon that official the necessity of vigorous action in securing the guilty culprits of this outrage. What steps will be taken in the matter it is hard to say, but it is certain that the local Consular Authorities will do their utmost to secure the arrest and punishment of the perpetrators of this outrage.

THE "SAN HO HUI" SECRET SOCIETY.
It is believed by local Chinese that the outrage is the work of a notorious secret society in this district known as the "San Ho Hui" (三合會). This society has lately been very active in this district and not so very long ago were blamed as being at the bottom of the Chang Poo outbreak, near Cheang Chow. Another event in connection with the San Ho Hui was their successful effort in breaking out of the Tung-an prison some two months ago. It appears that the Tung-an Authorities captured a few members of this society and imprisoned them. The society then bribed the prison warders to allow female relatives of the prisoners to visit them and these women smuggled into the prison weapons of all sorts and also shaved the heads of the convicts, making them appear as ordinary Chinese instead of convicts who, according to Chinese law, must be unshaven. The prisoners, at a given signal, attacked the warders and escaped and though some have since been re-captured, the majority are still at large. These are the people that the local Chinese blame for the present affair.

ARRIVAL AT AMOY.
Dr. Horne and Mr. Eadie were brought down to Amoy yesterday and are now receiving all the attention possible, skillful medical attendance and nursing. Mr. Eadie's injuries, though painful, are getting on well, and he will be all right in a short while. Dr. Horne's injuries are more serious, but his splendid constitution and grit will pull him through all right and though he may not be convalescent for some time to come, it is hoped that he will recover soon, and look back on his stirring fight against such great odds with pardonable pride. It is needless to say that local residents are justly indignant over this affair, and the Tung-an people, who are notorious as being the most turbulent crowd in this district, will be made to suffer for this outrage and be prevented from a similar recurrence of such an affair in the future. Mr. Eadie speaks in glowing terms of the kindness Dr. Horne and he received from Rev. Eccerson, Dr. Moorhead and other friends in Amoy.

REFUSE DESTRUCTION FOR HONGKONG.

ERECTOR RECOMMENDED.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, the following report of proceedings of the Public Works Committee at a meeting held on the 21st inst., was laid on the table and adopted by the Council:—
The committee had before it a scheme for reclaiming an area of land immediately west of Cadogan Street and of Chater Street (extended), and erecting on this a destructor, capable of dealing with 100 tons of refuse per day, together with quarters for a superintendent and 300 coolies, the estimated cost being as follows:—
Reclamation of site, including 50-foot road in extension of Chater Street.....\$160,700
Destructors buildings, including piled foundations, chimney, approach road (inclined) and iron boundary fence.... 98,100
Machinery, including 12 cells and furnaces with fan and engine, two boilers, slab-making machine, trams, ladders and trucks, &c..... 82,500
Quarters for superintendent..... 75,000
Do. 300 coolies..... 15,000
Total.....\$431,300

After full discussion, it was resolved unanimously that the committee be prepared to recommend, in principle, the provision of a destructor for dealing with the refuse of the City of Victoria, but advise that, before any further steps are taken, the makers of the type of destructor which it is proposed to adopt should be requested to send out a representative to investigate local conditions and submit a tender, accompanied by a guarantee for three years, for dealing effectively with 100 tons of refuse per day.

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD AFFAIR.

TWO SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Shortly after the outrageous attack on Mrs. Aoki at her residence, 4, Leighton Hill Road, was reported to the police, Inspector Gourlay took the matter up and from news which we are able to print to-day, it will be seen that the members of No. 2 Police Station are following up every clue, likely to lead to arrest, most closely.

It will be good news to residents in Leighton Hill Road—who have lately become nervous over the attack on the Japanese lady—to learn that late last evening the energetic staff at No. 2 Police Station were successful in capturing two Chinamen, who they are of opinion had a hand in the dastardly assault of last Saturday. One coolie was arrested coming off a Macao steamer, while another was captured in the street. The former man, the police say, was in the Colony at the time of the attack, but soon afterwards disappeared. He, no doubt, went to Macao to divert suspicion and on returning yesterday, was arrested. Mrs. Aoki's condition is said to be still serious; in fact, according to our information, she is not as yet out of danger, and when the coolie, who was arrested in the street, was taken before her for identification this morning, she failed to recognise the man. The police, it is said, will wait until a day or so, when the other man will be taken before her.

CRIMINAL PLANT SOLD.

PROSPECTIVE COMPETITION AGAINST HONGKONG INDUSTRY.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to-day, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, put up for sale by public auction, by order of the proprietor, Mr. H.H.C.H.C. Tetjukov, of Salsgrajewo, the complete plant of a cement factory. The plant was originally intended to be used by the Kwan-tung Cement Factory, but was landed here in January, 1904, from Hamburg, by s.s. *Nicomedia*, and stored into the godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. on account of the Russo-Japanese war, which was then in progress.

The plant of this cement factory, which has been fitted out with the latest technical inventions for manufacturing cement, by the dry system, consists among others of locomobiles (Wolff, Magdeburg); milling machines (Smidt, Copenhagen); cooling installations (Atlas Fabr., Copenhagen); electrical installations (Allg. Elec. Com.); trucks, &c. (reinsten & Koppel). All in all the whole plant is very nearly the same as the Factory Kjalasdorph, near Malmö, in Sweden.

There was a fair gathering of local merchants present when the auctioneer got up on a chicken-coop, which was used as a stand, to invite bidders from intending purchasers. Mr. Hughes then announced that 25 per cent. of the purchase money was to be paid on the fall of the hammer and the balance within six days from the date of the sale. No bidding was to be less than \$1,000. He also said that twenty-nine other packages of machinery, which formed part of the sale lot, were in Europe, and these would be shipped to Hongkong for the purchaser free of charge, while a further eighteen packages were on their way to this port from Tsingtao and would be handed over to the buyer.

Mr. Wong Lai Foo started the bidding at \$200,000 and this was quickly followed by an offer from Dr. Gunter of Tientsin of \$30,000. Between these two gentlemen bidding was kept up briskly and when the round sum of \$100,000 was reached there was a pause. The two bidders looked at each other awhile and then re-started competition, when \$125,000 was offered, Wong Lai Foo dropped out, and Mr. E. Kadoorie, of the firm of Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie and Co., who appeared a passive spectator in the earlier stages of the bidding, edged up and took up his cue. Between him and the doctor bidding went fast, figures being jumped by a couple of thousands at a time. At \$208,000 there was a second pause, but that was not for long. Mr. Kadoorie gave a four thousand dollar bid at this stage and "lots of time" was given Dr. Gunter to raise the figure. This he did not do, and Mr. Kadoorie secured the plant for \$212,000.

The auction took less than twenty minutes, for by 11.20 o'clock, the bidders were on their way across the harbour back to the city. The intentions of the purchaser could not, of course, be ascertained. But we were given to understand that the plant would be erected not many miles from Hongkong. And if that be a fact competition in one of the leading established industries of the Colony is within measurable distance of commencement, although how the new venture can out-rival the world-wide reputed Green Island product it must be left to the promoters—and to time—to satisfactorily answer.

QUARREL IN A CHINESE THEATRE.

A TICKET COLLECTOR ASSAULTED.

Since the night of the 26th instant, there has been bad blood existing between the ticket collector of the Tai Ping theatre and a cook from the Hongkong Club. Last night as a result of strained relations, the cook and a coolie were arrested and taken to the lock. The ticket collector appeared against them at the Magistracy this morning, charging them with assault, to which charge they pleaded "not guilty."

On the night of the 26th instant, as alleged, the ticket collector noticed the cook in the auditorium of the theatre and as he was sure that he did not see the man pass him at the gate that night, he approached the cook.

"Where's your ticket?" queried the ticket man.
"Haven't any," replied the cook.
"Why?" demanded the ticket collector.
"Because I haven't," responded the cook.
"And if I have not a ticket, well I haven't. What's it to do with you?"
"What?" interpolated the man of the show.
"Leave the place at once!"
The cook, who was with a friend, could not do otherwise and so he departed not, however, before telling the ticket collector what he thought of him. Last night, curiously enough, the cook was again seen in the theatre and again did not possess a past. After an exchange of words, according to the complainant's story, the cook seized him by the queue, while another man punched him on the nose. He raised an uproar and the defendant was arrested.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland found the cook guilty, and fined him \$5.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Laturang*) 29th inst.
English (*Duranka*) 29th inst., 6 a.m.
Canadian (*Montague*) 30th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 31st prox.
German (*Bayern*) 4th prox.
Indian (*Namrang*) 11th prox.

The s.s. *Zingra* left Moji on 27th inst., for this port, and is due here on 2nd prox.
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Tartar* left Vancouver p.m., on 25th inst., for Hongkong via the usual Ports of Call.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Namrang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 25th inst., and may be expected here on 11th prox.
The Java-China-Japan Lijn s.s. *Tjilnah* left Kobe via Moji and Amoy for this port on 27th inst., and may be expected here on 8th prox.
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Montague* arrived at Shanghai at 4 a.m. on 27th inst., and left again at 5 p.m. same day, for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 1 p.m., on 30th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at 11.30 p.m., on 26th inst., and left again at noon Wednesday, for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at noon, on 28th inst.
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 5 p.m., on 26th inst., and left again at midnight same day, via Nagasaki, for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m., on 30th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuters.]

The Natal Rebellion.

LONDON, 26th June.

A despatch from Greytown states that the natives in the vicinity of the Insuri and Noodberg police stations have rebelled and that they have occupied the stations.

The Education Bill.

A debate on clause 4 of the Education Bill developed strong opposition on all sides, including some Ministerialists.

The Liberal papers admit the Liberal perplexity, and say that the Ministerial line has wavered almost for the first time in the session.

Later.

An important Opposition amendment to clause No. 4, making the clause mandatory, has been rejected by 340 to 237 amid prolonged Opposition cheers at the fall in the majority.

Sensation in New York.

An immense sensation has been caused in New York by the millionaire Harry Thaw firing at, and killing, the eminent wealthy architect Stanford White at Madison Square, Garden theatre.

The act is ascribed to jealousy. Thaw had lately married a beautiful chorus girl whom White had previously known. Thaw and his wife have been arrested.

[N. C. D. News]

Men of the Moment.

Tokyo, 24th June.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Moore arrived at Kure last night. Marquis Ito reached Seoul yesterday evening.

Mr. G. Hayashi, newly-appointed Minister to Peking, is a passenger on the S. D. L. S. Zlatan, which leaves Kobe to-night for Shanghai.

TENANTS AT LOGGERSHEADS.

SUMMONS AND CROSS-SUMMONS.

Lam Tai, a motorman, in the employ of the Tramway Company, and residing at 130, Wanchai Road, (first floor), summoned W. K. Durance, of the Army Ordnance Department, before Mr. F. A. Hazland, at the Police Court this afternoon, for wilfully damaging his property on the 18th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Durance, who resides in the same building, but on the third floor, cross-summoned the motorman for using abusive and insulting language towards them on the 18th instant, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned.

The defendant pleaded "not guilty." Lam Tai, complainant, said his number was 103. On the 18th inst., at midnight, witness had just returned from duty and was having "chow" when he heard a great noise on the floor above.

Witness went into the verandah and told the people above that he was having his meal and if they continued stamping overhead his chow would be covered with dust. He returned into the room and from a hole in the ceiling water percolated from the second floor, damaging the clothing of another motorman.

His Worship: What damage could there be when the water was clean?—The coat was dirtied.

Have you the coat here?—No, I did not bring it up. How could you tell it was the defendant who threw the water down?—I don't know; he lived above.

Continuing, witness said that after he had returned from the Police Station, where he lodged a complaint, and was about to enter his house a basin of soap water was thrown on him.

The cross-summons was then taken. W. K. Durance, sworn, deposed that on the night in question he was suddenly awakened by his wife, who said that somebody was insulting her. Witness went to the verandah and heard defendant using very filthy language. He picked up a jug of water and threw it at the men.

Mary Jane Durance testified to the fact that on the night in question the defendant, with other motormen, were making a great noise regarding the conductor who was recently sentenced to six months' gaol. This noise kept witness awake and she got her husband's slipper and rapped the floor at the same time telling the men to be quiet. The defendant and others then used obscene language.

Here his Worship called in a few motormen, who were watching the case, and as Mrs. Durance identified two others as being present at the time, they were also charged.

Defendants asked for permission to call their manager to attend, but was refused by the Court. His Worship held that Durance had no right to throw water on the men. He knew the circumstances were very annoying, but he was not justified in taking the law into his own hands. He would, however, discharge him with a caution. The Court held that the language used by the motormen was disgraceful. They would pay a fine of \$5 each, and be bound over in the sum of \$100 apiece to be of good behaviour for one year, and should there be any more trouble they would be put in the stocks.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 28th at 11.45. The barometer has fallen quickly over N. China, owing to a depression which appears to be moving Eastwards in Shantung.

Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the S. of Japan. Moderate S. winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel, and light SE. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—SE. and S. winds, light shower.

BANKRUPTCY.

RE CHAN TAK KAU.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise presiding, the case of Chan Tak Kau, ex parte the debtor, was called on. Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, Mr. Harston, of Messrs. E. Evans, Harston and Harding, and Mr. R. A. Harding, respectively represented the creditors. Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Official Receiver, conducted the public examination of the bankrupt.

Chan Tak Kau, declared, stated he was a partner in Dury and Company. He joined that firm on the 1st October, 1899. He started the business himself. His partner was Francisco Che-yat. The capital at the beginning was \$500,000, each partner putting in \$250,000. It was a piece of goods and yarn, and miscellaneous goods business. Besides this he had a share in the Tak Chuen Bank of Bonham Strand. He had \$5,000 in that Bank, owning a third share. That Bank was now closed. Witness was the managing partner. That business was closed about March last, as there was no business, and they could not get any more capital. All the outside debts were paid. By outside debts he meant all debts due to others than the partners and shareholders. He had not seen his partners for a long time. He did not know what was still due, as the accounts had not been made up.

His Honour: How can you make up accounts when you have no books. Witness: But I must make accounts. Continuing, witness said he had considerable property. He owned the Connaught Hotel, he paid \$55,000 in 1900 for it. Now it was worth \$40,000, or \$20,000. It was valued at more now because he formerly let out the lease at \$1,835 per month, and the map released it for \$2,600 per month. That included the whole premises and the shops below. He had a mortgage on that property. He also had property in Caine Road, and he had shares in property in Bonham Strand. All these properties were very heavily mortgaged. He did not keep any account books, except for his house property. He had received several hundred thousand dollars for his mortgages during the last few years. But he had no accounts to show what had become of the money. He remembered it. He had now made out an account.

Mr. Wakeman: Then why did you not give it to me? Witness: I only finished it yesterday. You spoke to me about my private family expenses, and, of course, I could not remember that.

His Honour: No, I don't suppose you can. (Laughter.) When he was with Dury & Co., he drew a salary \$30 a month at first, and was receiving \$40 a month when the firm wound up. He signed for \$450, but he gave \$50 to his partner.

Mr. Wakeman: How did you use the money? Witness: To pay off the interest? His Honour: The debts on your mortgages? Witness: No, interest on business debts.

His Honour: Did you ever do business with Port Arthur? Witness: No. Not during the war?—No.

Witness said he was now living with a friend who was keeping him. Mr. Deacon, who appeared for another creditor, cross-examined witness regarding the properties he owned. Witness said the Connaught Hotel was his own, no one else had any interest in it. In his statement he had returned his assets at \$33,000 over his liabilities.

Mr. Deacon: Are you sure there will be a surplus? Witness: I am not sure, but I hope so. Mr. Deacon: If you paid \$55,000 for the Connaught Hotel in 1902, how can you value it now at over four lakhs of dollars when property has gone down in value?

Witness: I calculated from the increase in rent. Mr. Deacon: But then, even so, it makes nothing like the difference you have stated. Witness, continuing, said he filed his petition on the 14th of last month.

Mr. Deacon: And after the receiving order was made on that petition you collected a month's rent for Connaught House?

Witness: No; it was before that. Mr. Deacon: No, no, no, don't tell any lies. The order was made on the 14th, and you collected the rent on the 23rd.

Witness: I got my rent in advance. I got it in May.

Mr. Deacon: You know as well as I do that your rent is not due until the 23rd of the month.

Witness: The Official Receiver has the receipt; they will show.

Mr. Deacon: You mean to say the tenants paid you the rent for May on the 5th May.

Witness: I did not get any rent from the tenants; I got it from the lessees.

Mr. Deacon: Don't play with words. When did the lessees pay you?

Witness: On the 5th May.

Mr. Deacon: Be careful, I have seen the receipt and it is not dated 5th May.

Witness: I wish you to produce those receipts.

Mr. Deacon: I shall produce them. When did you last receive rent on your property in Bonham Strand?

Witness: On the 24th April.

Mr. Deacon: And you have received none since?

Witness: No, that was the last time I collected rent on property.

Witness was then cross-examined at some length regarding payments made by him during the last few months, but he was unable to give much information.

Mr. Deacon: Now, is it not a fact that as soon as you knew you were going bankrupt you sent away all the money you could get together out of the jurisdiction?

Witness: I did not send one cash out of the jurisdiction, except for a debt I had to pay.

Witness, continuing, said that he promised to give his daughter-in-law \$100,000, but afterwards he could not do so, so he gave her a mortgage on the Bonham Strand property for \$30,000, and another on the Caine Road for \$10,000.

Mr. Deacon: Did you include in your statement of affairs, the property you have in Macao?

Witness: I sold it. Mr. Deacon: When? Witness: I did not sell it—I made it over in payment of a debt.

Mr. Deacon: When was that? In April or May.

Mr. Deacon: Now, I put it to you that you transferred that property within a fortnight of your bankruptcy?

Witness: Yes, about that. I borrowed \$5,000 and gave the house as security. Afterwards I sold the house for \$5,000 and paid back the money.

Mr. Deacon: As a matter of fact all this is lies.

Witness: Why should I tell lies?

Mr. Deacon: You have told about six lakhs. Witness: What lies have I told?

Have you declarations as regards all your co-partnership properties?

You should know; you made them. I have no recollection of doing so.

Well, if you don't remember how should I?

Are the declarations with the Official Receiver?

To the best of my recollection—Never mind about the "best of your recollection"; it has not been very reliable so far.

Witness, continuing, said that he never rendered any accounts to his partners. They handed over the business to him and left everything to him to manage. They were satisfied, and never questioned him about the business, so he thought they were quite contented.

Mr. Deacon: The declaration you have handed to the Official Receiver only refers to the Bonham Strand property—where is your evidence that you have other partners?

Witness: You know that. Mr. Deacon: No, I don't! His Honour: He'll get you just now. (Laughter.)

Mr. Deacon: I find I need not press that question, my Lord, as I am instructed the title deeds show it.

Mr. Harston then cross-examined witness and asked him when he was first insolvent.

Witness: I don't know that; I only know that I am insolvent now.

But you told the Official Receiver that you were last solvent three years ago. I don't remember. I never kept any accounts, destroyed all receipts and vouchers, as I thought they were useless.

Don't you think it is a very disgraceful state of affairs that you should deal with over \$500,000 and yet calmly say you don't know what was done with it?

If you want me to tell you to whom the money was paid I can do so.

His Honour: Then you had better do so, and do it to-morrow.

Witness, continuing, said he never owned any shares in a cigar factory in Pokfulam Road; he promised to take some, but did not do so.

Who were the partners in the business? I don't remember.

Come, come, you must remember. Well, I know who the partners were when the business started, but I don't know if they sold or transferred their shares.

That is simply quibbling. Well, if you want me to speak out, you must give me time to think; you must not force me.

Witness, continuing, said one partner was a "Mok Somebody's son"; he did not know the others.

Mr. Harston: When you executed the mortgage in favour of your daughter-in-law were you solvent?

Yes, I was solvent. What is the date of the mortgage? The 10th May, 1905.

His Honour: He could not have been solvent then.

Mr. Harston: I put it to you that this mortgage was intended as a fraud?

Witness: It was not. I was solvent, for if I sold my property I could pay off all my debts.

Were you not engaged in blockade-running during the late war?

If you make enquiries and find that I was I am willing to have my head chopped off.

The cross-examination was continued.

RE WONG SAU PO AND CHEUNG KUN PAK, ex parte WONG CHEUNG O, CREDITOR.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada & Castro appeared for Chau Pun Pak, and Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office appeared for a partner in the firm Wong Sau Ku while Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the other partners.

His Honour: I suppose you have all received copies of the report?

Mr. Wakeman: No, my Lord, there has not been time to furnish the report.

Mr. d'Almada & Castro: Perhaps the Official Receiver might give us the gist of it now.

His Honour: I don't think he can do that; he had better read it.

The report was read.

Mr. d'Almada & Castro said his client was simply a dormant partner in the business, and never at any time took any active part in the business, and he would therefore ask that the order, as far as he was concerned, be suspended.

Mr. Dixon said it was difficult to argue for his client, but he would ask that the order be suspended for him for two months. There were very considerable assets. "If your Lordship wishes to hear him I will call him."

His Honour: That is for the Official Receiver to say; I don't want him.

Mr. Wakeman: I don't want to ask him any questions, but if he has anything to say in explanation of his affairs you can call him.

Mr. Dixon then said that under these circumstances he would not call him, but he would ask that he be discharged, the discharge to be suspended for a reasonable time.

His Honour said he would not give him his discharge as the case was worse against him than against the others.

His Honour said that as regards Wong Sau Ku it was clear that he was the managing partner in the firm, and he would suspend his discharge for three years, and suspend the discharge of the other two for two years.

THE HANG HUNG SHUI KI FIRM, ex parte THE CREDITORS.

Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for the petitioning creditor, and asked that the case be adjourned for a fortnight as his client was away and no information could be obtained. The case was ordered to stand over for two weeks, the Official Receiver having no objection.

His Honour here said that in future he wished all applications in Bankruptcy to show section under which the applications were made, the same as in Summary Jurisdiction and Chamber applications.

RE HOW DART TONG, ex parte THE DEBTOR.

Mr. R. A. Harding applied on behalf of the debtor for an adjudication order, the Official Receiver to be appointed trustee.

Mr. Wakeman said that at the meeting of the creditors it was suggested that another person be appointed trustee.

Mr. Harston said he appeared for a creditor and it was understood that an application was to be made, that Mr. Percy Smith be appointed trustee. There had been another action, in which his partner Mr. Seth had acted for the firm, and therefore it would be more convenient to have his partner appointed trustee.

His Honour: Have you any objection, Mr. Wakeman?

Mr. Wakeman: I have no objection if they wish it, but I think it would be a more expensive matter to the estate.

The creditor they were called in and asked whether they wished Mr. Wakeman or Mr. Smith to be appointed.

Mr. Harston said whoever was appointed would have to be under the supervision of the Court and give security.

The choice falling upon the Official Receiver the order was made accordingly.

RE QUONG YING LOONG FIRM, ex parte CHIN CHING, CREDITOR.

Mr. Harston of Messrs. E. Evans, Harston and Harding, appeared for the bankrupt and called Chin Chuen who said he had made inquiries regarding the assets due to the bankrupt, and found certain sums were due from Messrs. Arnold Karberg and Co. \$107,062 was the sum due, also there was another sum of \$600, and in October next an additional sum of \$718 would become due.

One of the partners was called and said that over \$7,000 was further due to the firm.

A receiving order was made, the Official Receiver being appointed trustee.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., His Excellency Major-General Villiers Hutton, C.B. (Commanding the Troops), Hon. Mr. T. Sarmcombe-Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. H. Spencer Berkeley (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General), Hon. Capt. L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.D., C.M., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

ABSENT.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL.

The report of the Finance Committee (No. 6) was adopted by the Council.

REFUSE DESTRUCTOR.

The report of the Public Works Committee (No. 1) relating to the erecting of a refuse destructor for the city of Victoria, was laid on the table. The recommendations of the committee are printed elsewhere in this issue.

His Excellency said that he had already explained why he could not at once deal with this matter, but it was one which he had long had in his mind, and the Council might rest assured that it would not be lost sight of.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

Financial Minutes Nos. 42 and 43 were referred to the Finance Committee.

His Excellency explained that the first of the small votes was on account of the unfortunate increase in executions this year. In the second it was by reason of the unreliable nature of the weights in the New Territory that the vote was rendered necessary.

MINERALS IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to empower the Governor to grant licences to search for and prove minerals and to grant licences and leases of land for the purpose of working mines and minerals. He said:—

That he had already explained the object of this Bill and said it was to facilitate the finding of minerals in the New Territory if there were any, and to get them.

The Bill was being read when Hon. Dr. Ho Kai said that he proposed as an amendment to clause three that the word "Legislative" be added before the word Council in the phrase the "Governor-in-Council," so that it might be dealt with in the Legislative and not Executive Council, as it was a matter in which the public should have a voice.

Hon. the Attorney-General: Governor-in-Council means Governor-in-Legislative Council. Hon. Mr. Thomson said he thought that would make it appear as if the Council were passing a Bill to give the Governor-in-Council power to do certain things which he could do without the passing of such Bill.

His Excellency said it was purely Executive. The leases were necessary to be most carefully dealt with so as to secure the minerals found on Crown land, to the Crown.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai's motion was then put to the meeting and was lost on vote.

The Bill passed its second reading.

The Hon. the Attorney-General then proposed that as this Bill was an important one, in view of the powers it gave the Governor-in-Council, that the Standing Orders be suspended and that the Bill be read a third time.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed into law.

REGISTRATION OF DENTISTS.

The Attorney-General laid on the table the following report of proceedings of the Standing Law Committee at a meeting held in the Attorney-General's Chambers on the 22nd inst.:—

"I, Henry Spencer Berkeley, Attorney-General, chairman of the Standing Law Committee, do hereby certify that the committee on the 22nd day of June, 1906, having considered the Bill entitled An Ordinance to regulate the qualifications of Dentists, at three consecutive meetings, find it impracticable under existing circumstances to frame a measure which would bear equally upon the various races of the community, and unanimously recommend that the Bill be withdrawn."

The Hon. the Attorney General said that at the second reading of the Bill, it passed without opposition and it was assumed that it would pass as framed, and therefore the hon. speaker moved that it be referred to the Law Committee to save time as it was their principal office to see that it was in legal form.

The Bill came back with slight alteration. The provisions of the Bill have already been set forth. On the next reading, criticisms were made which had been made to the Council would have resulted in the Bill not being sent to the Law Committee but withdrawn.

The reasons of the objections to the Bill were (1) that if the Bill passed into law, it would have the effect of rendering dentistry dearer by restricting the number of practitioners, and (2) the effect of the registration of dentists would be that in a very short time the number of practitioners would be so reduced that the Chinese of the poorer classes would be practically without dental assistance, as they could not pay the prices of the few practitioners remaining. It was thought as an amendment that Chinese dental practitioners be exempted, but Hon. Dr. Ho Kai had pointed out that there was no Chinese dentistry.

The Hon. the Attorney General moved that the Bill be withdrawn, and the report of the Law Committee be adopted.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai seconded, repeating that the objection to the Bill was the practical removal of the reach of poorer Europeans and Chinese, of dental assistance, and he thought there was no necessity for such a measure.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett said, in supporting the motion, at the second reading of the Bill, the Hon. and learned member who had intro-

duced the Bill had said it was a very liberal Bill, but he failed to find it so, as if the Bill became law it would deprive a large number of practitioners from continuing their practice in this Colony. The hon. member then picked the Bill to pieces, and pointed out that it was to America we were indebted for the latest improvements in dental surgery, but the Bill would restrict practitioners to graduates in dentistry of only three of the Universities in the United States. And the Bill would impose greater restrictions upon dentists than upon medical practitioners. It would not improve the standard of dentistry and put it out of reach of many. He thought the Bill was unnecessary, unjust and uncalled-for.

His Excellency said before putting the motion he would like to know whether it was possible for non-diplomated men to recover their fees legally irrespective of this Act.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary said there was no legislation in the Colony.

The motion being put to the vote was carried unanimously.

NAVAL AND MILITARY WORKS.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorize the construction and maintenance of certain Naval and Military Works upon and over certain portions of the Crown: foreshore and sea bed situated upon the Harbour frontage of the City of Victoria, in this Colony, was read a third time and passed.

The Colonial Secretary said that as the Council would not meet again until the 6th September, and the money voted in Financial Minutes Nos. 42 and 43 would be required immediately he moved that the minutes as passed by the committee be passed.

The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer seconded. Carried unanimously.

His Excellency: The Council stands adjourned until the 6th September, when I hope to have the Estimates and other important matter to lay before the Council.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

It was unanimously agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council:—

PRISON CHARGES.

A sum of one hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, Prison—other charges, executioners' fee, and for inflicting corporal punishment.

MAGISTRACY.

A sum of four hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty cents in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, B.—Magistracy—other charges, New Territories, weights.

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"LAERTES"	12th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"POLYPHEMUS"	12th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	19th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	26th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	2nd August.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELMACHUS"	2nd "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	9th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHING WO"	9th "	

HOMeward.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"AJAX"	3rd July.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	17th "	
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PATROCLOS"	20th "	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PING SUEY"	31st "	
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"ORESTES"	14th August.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"TYDEUS"	20th "	
* HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & L'POOL	"ACHILLES"	26th "	
	"ALCINOUS"	30th "	

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	"TELMACHUS"	4th August.	

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FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
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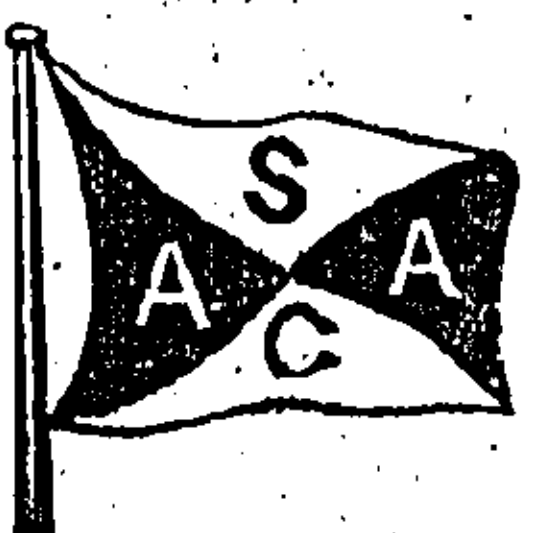
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SCHWARZBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG, (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	24th July.
ALESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG, (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	7th August.
SPEZIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG, (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	21st August.
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LYDIA	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG	5th July, Freight and Passengers.
DAPHNE	NAGASAKI AND WLADIVOSTOK	End of July, Freight and Passengers.
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THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To sail at Daylight on
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	July 14th.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzenhain	August 14th.
"ARAGONIA"	5,193	Ernst	September 5th.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,170	G. Meisinger	September 16th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and

Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant,
at Noon.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the Steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1906.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN
STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRASAMHA"

Captain Wilkes, will be despatched as above, on
or about the 30th June.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1906.

Shipping—Steamers.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR VLADIVOSTOK, VIA SHANGHAI
AND NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship

"GLEN TURRET"

Captain R. Webster, will be despatched as
above, on or about June 29th.

For Freight, etc., apply to

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Hongkong, 21st June, 1906.EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MOJI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE"

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as
above, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at
Noon.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the Steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1906.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China.
Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon,
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East
generally.A daily newspaper with weekly edition
published for despatch by the homeward mail.
The daily is recommended as more generally
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or
America.A special feature is made of full and accu-
rate reports of local occurrences, and of mat-
ters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best
medium for advertising in China. It circulates
largely among all classes of the community.It is the largest daily newspaper and has a
wide circulation than any journal in the Far
East.Special attention given to effectively display-
ing advertisements.The time used as a standard for setting
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are
instructed to display the advertisement, when
any effective style of type will be adopted.This standard runs exactly eight lines to the
inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

Each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements
can be ascertained from the Manager.Advertisements for the Daily should reach
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than
noon of the day they are intended to appear.Unless otherwise specified all advertisements
will be repeated and charged for until counter-
manded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Printing of all descriptions undertaken,
Pamphlets, CARDS, CIRCULARS, EXTRACTS.All job printing is done under European
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,
and remarkably cheap.THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
OFFICE.Estimates given for all classes of work on
application to
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.,
1, Ice House Road,
Hongkong.

THE PROSPECTS OF JAPAN.

MARQUIS ITO DRAWS A COMPARISON
WITH ITALY.

We learn from the *Japan Mail* that on the
eve of his departure from Tokyo on his return
to Corea Marquis Ito invited some twenty of
the most prominent members of the Selyo-kai
to a farewell dinner at the Maple Club in
Tokyo. There do not seem to have been any
set speeches, but some semi-conversational
utterances of the Marquis are quoted by the
Chuo Shimbun, whose editor, Mr. Oka Ikuro,
was among those present. "The Selyo-kai,"
said the Marquis, "has of late given evidence
of large progress along party lines and I am
exceedingly glad to observe it. * * * There
are many difficult questions connected with the
post-bellum enterprises, but we must make
up our minds to go ahead with them in a
constructive spirit. Some people take a
pessimistic view. Well, we stated the coun-
try's existence when we began the recent
war. We had no assurance of victory.
Happily we won every time we fought and to
achieved an unexpectedly good result. Our
military men have to be thanked, of course,
but they had the strength of the nation behind
them, and thus the issue may be attributed in
part to constitutional government. If, un-
happily, the fight had gone against us, the
result must undoubtedly have been that Japan,
though nominally independent, would be as
Corea is to-day. But she now stands in the
position of victor and therefore there is nothing
to be pessimistic about in the future. Take
Italy's case. Her extent, her soil and her
climate resemble our own more or less, but she
has a population of only 26 millions and a
national debt of over 5,000 million yen. We
have a population of 45 or 46 millions and our
debt is not 5,000 millions. So long as Italy
can bear it there is no reason why Japan should
not be able to do so. Italy has no coal. From
the operating of her railways to the working of
her factories and her agricultural plant she
has to depend on foreign countries for the
materials of her motive power. Japan,
already rich in coal, has lately received
a large addition to her supply. That she is in
a hopeful situation goes without saying. There
is no occasion to talk pessimistically about
times of war. If a man calculating the water
in his pond were to torment himself lest a
drought should come, dry up all the water in
so many months and kill the fish, there would
be no end to anxiety. It is to be hoped that,
having faith in the country's fortunes, the nation
will fare forward strenuously and stoutly. Of
course, recklessness will not do. What I want
to see is that the Selyo-kai, taking thought for
past and future and being careful in all things,
should shoulder the burden of the post-bellum
undertakings. There is no necessity to think
of such things as changes of Cabinet. The
Government may be changed as often as you
please, but a Daruma with his gold-producing
hammer is not likely to appear. There is
nothing for it but our own earnestness and
diligence."

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

OUTLOOK FOR THE YEAR.

With the restoration of peace the foreign
trade of the country is apparently recovering its
normal condition. That is to say, the returns
for the first five months of the year show that
the import trade, which exhibited great expan-
sion during the war, is falling off, while ex-
ports are showing a remarkable increase. De-
spite this, equilibrium between exports and im-
ports has hardly been restored, the excess of
imports over exports during the five months of
the year amounting to some 43 million yen.
This year's export trade, compared with last
year's, is as follows:—

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
January	4,900,000	23,760,000	12,210,000
February	26,487,000	24,611,000	1,855,000
March	35,485,000	21,032,000	11,853,000
April	28,800,000	24,402,000	4,408,000
May	37,070,000	22,914,000	7,716,000

Total ... 146,437,000 119,386,800 27,051,000
[The figures are given according to the ver-
nacular statement, but as is frequently the case
with Japanese figures the total and the various
items do not agree.] As will be seen from the
above, the exports show an increase in all
months, the total increase over the corre-
sponding period of last year amounting to 27
million yen. Below are given the figures for
import trade.

	1906.	1905.	Decrease.
January	34,225,000	38,701,000	4,076,000
February	33,070,000	40,033,000	7,043,000
March	42,741,000	52,375,000	9,614,000
April	42,717,000	54,433,000	7,720,000
May	37,803,000	57,133,000	18,330,000

Total ... 189,575,000 238,222,000 48,647,000
The decrease of the imports during the five
months, as shown above, amounted to 48 million
yen which, in the opinion of the *Asahi*, is not
at all surprising considering the cessation
of the importation of a large amount of military
supplies which were required during the war.
The principal increase is noticeable in the
following articles of export:—

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Highlyal	12,472,000	11,551,000	919,000
Cotton yarn	4,374,000	3,107,000	1,267,000
Porcelain	2,854,000	1,804,000	1,050,000
Raw silk	31,085,000	25,185,000	5,900,000
Copper	6,013,000	5,207,000	806,000

The trade in the articles above mentioned was
somewhat affected by the war and therefore
more or less increase with the return of peace,
can hardly be regarded as remarkable pro-
gress. To what extent the various articles of
import have suffered may be seen from the
following figures:—

THE JIRIKSHA TRADE.

JAPANESE EXPORTS TO CHINA.

The jirikshas—two-wheeled, smooth-running, and comparatively comfortable vehicles, in which passengers may ride at a reasonable fare, says a recent United States Consular Report from China, are deservedly popular not alone among the Chinese, but with the foreigners as well, who find of great utility for short distances during business hours. Throughout the Empire the jirikshas are found in greater or less numbers as the traffic requires, while thousands of them are in use in cities of large population, indicating the enormous and constantly increasing demand for these vehicles. The large annual transactions in jirikshas may be more fully understood when it is realized that their life scarcely ever extends beyond three years, and then even the parts of their parts are practically useless in the construction of a new jiriksha. At present Japan is the only competitor of the Chinese-made vehicle, and it is now freely predicted that the Japanese jiriksha will eventually dominate this market, especially in Central and Northern China. Several reasons are responsible for this belief, the most prominent of which being, perhaps, their popularity with the jiriksha coolies. The vehicles are lighter, easier to pull, and can be drawn a greater distance in a shorter time and with less exertion than the more cumbersome Chinese jirikshas. The body of the Japanese jiriksha is covered with lacquer instead of paint, which produces a much neater and more attractive appearance with its glass-like surface and its trim contour. These jirikshas look as though they were turned out by machinery, and they probably are, for each spoke is apparently identical with every other spoke in the wheel, and there is a general appearance of uniformity in the machine which indicates that the various parts are not made by hand.

The Japanese jirikshas were established in Shanghai as public vehicles about eighteen months ago, and their introduction in various other parts in China, is being pushed with characteristic Japanese energy. The whole-sale price for these vehicles laid down in Shanghai is approximately \$38 Mexican, or about \$19 in American money. Occasional sales are reported at retail in this part of China, a machine realising, when disposed of in this manner, about \$50 Mexican. These machines are of three grades, and their retail prices here are \$48, \$52, and \$52 Mexican. The Japanese jiriksha manufacturers have already established agencies in Shanghai, and are carrying on their campaign of trade aggression with an energy which already presages gratifying returns. These machines are constructed entirely of wood, with the exception of the springs, axles, and the few necessary metal trimmings on the body, in the hood, and the iron tire. The Japanese vehicle commands a considerably higher rental from the coolies, who pay a certain amount daily to the companies or jiriksha masters operating them. This is due to its attractive and showy appearance, which is naturally more inviting to the public, thus increasing the daily receipts of the jiriksha coolie.

In discussing a possible invasion of the jiriksha market in China by American manufacturers, it is necessary to consider as well the unattractive and easily improved-upon features of the Japanese vehicle. Expressions are not infrequently heard in Central and Northern China that the Japanese article is built to sell because of its attractive appearance, lightness of construction, and other desirable qualities, but that strength and durability have no part in its make-up. In Shanghai alone there are now approximately 250 Japanese-made vehicles, and although they have been in use but a comparatively short time, complaints are increasing weekly of the necessity for constant repair. The lacquer-work on the Japanese machines is beautiful in appearance and showy when it is first landed at its destination in China, but experience has proved that it is not at all desirable for public use. Exposed constantly to the weather, the lacquer will flake off, and this cannot be replaced in China, for there are no lacquer workers here. There is only one way successfully to repair such a condition, and that is to place in the depression in the surface caused by the chipping-off of the lacquer a cement, the basis of which is an ash formed from the burning of joss paper. Over this is then spread a thin layer of paint, but no other part of the body of the vehicle is touched, for the reason that paint in China will not adhere to lacquer.

Contractors in this part of China who have been handling the Japanese jiriksha declare that it is frequently necessary to strip off all the lacquer and then repaint the wood of the entire body and the shafts. Such repairs are expensive, and fall on the men who buy the machines, and not on the coolies who operate them; hence it is essential to give the former an article that will not require a constant outlay in repair.

The necessity for the neat appearance of jirikshas in Shanghai is indicated by the fact that they are under the supervision of the municipality, and that a quarterly inspection is regularly made. By this is not to be assumed that the vehicles are permitted to run the whole three months without being subjected to an examination. If found unclean, insanitary, or not in accordance with the regulations, the jiriksha coolie is subjected to a suitable punishment. A Japanese jiriksha with its lacquer badly damaged will not be permitted on the streets of Shanghai any more than one with a wheel containing a loosened spoke or a Chinese vehicle with a broken hood or a body that has parted company with its paint. Under present conditions the jiriksha yields a serviceable revenue to the Government, for fully 7,500 jirikshas are licensed every month.

112 parish of Abbeyfeall, in Co. Limerick, has a distinction of being without a landlord, 4 the land has been purchased by the occupiers under the Irish Land Act.

Shipping.

Arrivals.
Canton Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,597, S. Hirai, 27th June.—Kobe 17th June, Coal and Gen.—Yee Hing Tai.
Kiangkang, Br. s.s., 1,226, Miller, 28th June.—Shanghai 24th June, Gen.—B. & S.
Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,185, J. S. Ronch, 28th June.—Foonchow 24th June, Amoy, 26th June, Swatow 27th June.—D. L. & Co.
Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,310, J. Jackson, 28th June.—Saigon 24th June, Rice.—Chinese.
Wongkoi, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Rehn, 28th June.—Bangkok and Swatow 27th June, Rice and Meal.—B. & S.
Jobin Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, H. Ohta, 28th June.—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 24th June, Gen.—O. S. K.
Shanghai, Br. s.s., 1,307, F. D. Northcombe, 28th June.—Canton 27th June, Gen.—B. & S.
Arcadia, Br. s.s., 1,513, W. W. Cooke, R.N.R., 28th June.—Shanghai 26th June, Mail and Gen.—P. & D. S. Co.
Wakasa Maru, Jap. s.s., 6,264, J. W. Wale, 28th June.—Bombay 20th June, Twist, &—N. Y. K.
Knauford, Br. s.s., 2,511, Lawler, 28th June.—Port Rangle 6th June, Coal.—M. M.
Pakhoi, Br. s.s., 1,227, French, 28th June.—Swatow 27th June, Ballast.—B. & S.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Chingtu, for Yokohama.
Chingtu, for Saigon.
Aparade, for Hoihow.
Produce, for Sadong.
Kiangkang, for Canton.
Gluturiet, for Shanghai.

Departures.

Tonkin, for Shanghai, &c.
Chingtu, for Japan.
Kiangkang, for Canton.
Changsha, for Australian Ports.
Haitan, for Shanghai.
Triumph, for Hongkong.
Kara, for Saigon.
Kara, for Shanghai.
Kiangkang, for Canton.

Passengers arrived.

Per Kiangkang, from Shanghai.—Mr. West-burger.
Per Jobin Maru, from Coast Ports.—Mr. Thomas.
Per Wakasa Maru, from Bombay for Kobe.—Messrs. R. Fungor, K. Ohtani, F. S. Tomas, Mrs. A. T. Souza, Misses M. de Souza and P. de Souza.
Per Arcadia, for Hongkong from Shanghai.—Messrs. V. Beck, E. O. Fitch, C. T. King and native servant, Major G. Patterson, Messrs. A. Fuchs, E. Meyer, F. Gordon, and Mrs. Kingston. From Yokohama.—Mr. E. Marshall. From Kobe.—Mr. E. V. Parr. From Shanghai for Colombo.—Capt. J. R. Clarke, and Miss Gillingham. For Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. James. From Kobe for Bombay.—Mr. D. W. Roberts. From Shanghai for Marseilles.—Mr. W. A. Smith. For London.—Col. Sergt. W. Gray. From Yokohama.—Dr. W. G. Brett.

Shipping Reports.

Str. Laertes from Saigon.—Variable winds and fine throughout.
Str. Kiangkang from Shanghai.—Wind SW, light weather, fine throughout.

Str. Haitan from Coast Ports.—Light SW, winds, smooth sea and fine clear weather throughout.

Vessels in Port.

Steamers.

Australian, Br. s.s., 1,784, W. G. McArthur, 27th June.—Kobe 21st June, Gen.—G. L. & Co.
Ben Nevis, Br. s.s., 2,400, Pritchard, 22nd June.—Newcastle, N.S.W. 31st May, Coal.—S. T. & Co.
Cairo, Nor. s.s., 1,381, J. Larsen, 14th June.—Saigon 10th June, Rice.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, H. Nielsen, 22nd June.—Bangkok 15th June, Gen.—N. Y. K.
Chunyang, Br. s.s., 1,417, Cox, 23rd June.—Sourabaya 13th June, Sugar.—J. M. & Co.
Devawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,057, T. V. Bruhn, 22nd June.—Bangkok and Swatow 21st June, Gen.—B. & S.
Cienfuegos, Br. s.s., 3,025, R. Webster, 23rd June.—Singapore 19th June, Gen.—McG. Bros. & Gow.
Gregory Aparca, Br. s.s., 2,601, S. H. Nelson, 25th June.—Calcutta 9th June, via Penang and Singapore 20th June, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.
Hans Wagner, Ger. s.s., 961, J. Kngeman, 20th June.—Saigon 15th June, Rice.—L. W. & Co.
Heimdal, Nor. s.s., 764, T. Johnsen, 16th June.—H. phong 13th June, Gen.—A. R. M.
Helen, Ger. s.s., 77, J. Jensen, 27th June.—Hoihow 24th June, Gen.—J. & Co.
Indravali, Br. s.s., 3,768, S. Cullington, 19th June.—Durban 24th May, Ballast.—G. L. & Co.
Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 623, D. Heintz, 26th June.—Haiphong and Hoihow 24th June, Gen.—J. & Co.
Jura, Br. s.s., 2,307, R. Parker, 15th June.—Cardiff 18th April, Fuel and Coal.—Admiralty.
Loongsang, Br. s.s., 1,092, Smith, 25th June.—Manila 22nd June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Luchow, Br. s.s., 1,246, Hadesley, 23rd June.—Saigon 19th June, Rice.—J. & Co.
Magallanes, Am. s.s., 832, A. Fresabai, 26th June.—Manila 23rd June, Ballast.—Captain.

Manchuria, Am. s.s., 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 21st June.—San Francisco 25th May, and Shanghai 18th June, Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Maunsang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghton, 17th June.—Sandakan 11th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Naahon, Br. s.s., 1,299, A. Jones, 22nd June.—Saigon 18th June, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.
Neil MacLeod, Am. s.s., 901, E. Corral, 19th June.—Manila 16th June, Ballast.—Barrett & Co.
N. S. de Rosario, 715, M. Lopez Blanco, 12th June.—Manila 9th June, Ballast.—Barretto & Co.
Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,373, G. Hillmann, 24th June.—Bangkok 17th June, Rice and Timber.—M. & Co.
Petra, Ger. s.s., 1,252, R. Hatje, 12th June.—Saigon 7th June, Gen.—S. W. & Co.
Phuyen, Fr. s.s., 1,246, Ducroiet, 24th June.—Saigon 20th June, Rice.—B. & S. Co.
Produce, Nor. s.s., 743, E. Winsnes, 20th June.—Saigon 16th June, Rice and Fish.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Providence, Nor. s.s., 693, Skarboe, 16th June.—Saigon 12th June, Rice.—Chinese.
Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,825, H. Madsen, 16th June.—Mojito 10th June, Coal.—S. W. & Co.
Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1,400, C. Wolf, 20th June.—Bangkok 11th June, Rice and Meal.—Yuen Fat Hong.

Samson, Ger. s.s., 998, Rawald, 24th June.—Bangkok 16th June, Rice.—B. & S.
Siammore, Br. s.s., 2,210, King, 26th June.—Paleo Laut 17th June, Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Sumatra, Ger. s.s., 584, C. Nauer, 14th June.—Herbertshöhe, Bismark Nord 23rd May, Gen.—M. & Co.
Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,310, J. Williamson, 25th June.—Saigon 21st June, Rice and Gen.—Chinese.
Thea, Ger. s.s., 2,199, H. Fulda, 22nd June.—Mojito 15th June, Coal.—J. & Co.
Tien-tien, Br. s.s., 1,332, Mookman, 21st June.—Saigon 17th June, Gen.—B. & S.
Vittoria, Br. s.s., 2,700, J. Ronald, 24th June.—Newcastle, N.S.W. 1st June, Coal.—Order.
Z. Y. de Aldecoa, Am. s.s., 1,260, F. Xandaro Echauz, 15th June.—Manila 12th June, Ballast.—Barretto & Co.
Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,619, R. Rodger, 25th June.—Manila 23rd June, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Steamers Expected.

Yachts.

From Agents.

Due.

Devon.

Singapore.

P. & O. Co.

June 29.

Laisang.

Singapore.

J. M. & Co.

June 29.

Empire.

Singapore.

G. P. & Co.

June 29.

Monteagle.

Singapore.

J. M. & Co.

June 30.

Nippon.

Singapore.

J. M. & Co.

June 30.

Alensang.

Singapore.

J. M. & Co.

July 1.

Tosha Maru.

Singapore.

N. Y. K.

July 2.

Spithead.

Singapore.

N. Y. K.

July 2.

Colombo Maru.

Singapore.

N. Y. K.

July 2.

Zingara.

Singapore.

B. & S.

July 2.

Emp. of Japan.

Singapore.

C. P. R. Co.

July 3.

Euphrates.

Singapore.

M. M.

July 3.

Bayers.

Singapore.

M. M.

July 3.

Tiliwong.

Singapore.

J. C. J. L.

July 4.

H'kong Maru.

Singapore.

T. K. K.

July 7.

Ischia.

Singapore.

C. K. & Co.

July 8.

Tartar.

Singapore.

C. P. R. Co.

July 18.

Korea.

San Francisco.

M. M.

July 18.

Sumatra, Ger. s.s., 584, C. Nauer, 14th June.—Herbertshöhe, Bismark Nord 23rd May, Gen.—M. & Co.
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J. M. & Co.

June 29.

Empire.

Singapore.

G. P. & Co.

June 29.

Monteagle.

Singapore.

J. M. & Co.

June 30.

Nippon.

Singapore.

J. M. & Co.

June 30.

Alensang.

Singapore.

J. M. & Co.

July 1.

Tosha Maru.

Singapore.

N. Y. K.

July 2.

Spithead.

Singapore.

N. Y. K.

July 2.

Colombo Maru.

Singapore.

N. Y. K.

July 2.

Zingara.

Singapore.

B. & S.

July 2.

Emp. of Japan.

Singapore.

C. P. R. Co.

July 3.

Euphrates.

Singapore.

M. M.

July 3.

Bayers.

Singapore.

M. M.

July 3.

Tiliwong.

Singapore.

J. C. J. L.

July 4.

H'kong Maru.

Singapore.

T. K. K.

July 7.

Ischia.

Singapore.

C. K. & Co.

July 8.

Tartar.

Singapore.

C. P. R. Co.

July 18.

Korea.

San Francisco.

M. M.

July 18.

Alta.

Singapore.

At Kowloon Dock.

Tutti.

Singapore.

Sumatra.

Singapore.

Omphale.

Singapore.

Stanley.

Singapore.

H.M.S. Phoenix.

Singapore.

H.M.S. Rosario.

Singapore.

Magallanes.

Singapore.

SHANGHAI.

15th inst.

Loksaag.

Tungladoo Dock.

Fronda.

Old.

Ships Passed The Canal.

1st June.—Hudson, Machao, Sachsen, So-

coltra, Tenkai, Tonkin, 5th June.—Kawachi

Maru, Splendid, 9th June.—Manila, Oanfa,

Indravali, Polynesien, Longsor, Spolia, 12th

June.—Bayern, Benkaris, Benkaris, Nubia,

Asiyana, Belterophon, 15th June.—Armed

Rehe, Polynesien, Prinz Heinrich, Grana-

da, Hain, Atoll, Laitis, 19th June.—Mon-

mouth, Indraman, Sambia, Julia, Seg-

via, Orestes, Urmasion, Grange, 22nd June.

Achilles, Caladonien, Ningchow, Seneca, 26th

June.—Benavirich, Calchas, Ceylon, Merioneth-

shire, Moyne, Poon, Prinz Regent Luitpold,

Anchises.

Arrivals at Home.—1st June.—Nekar, Yed-

do, Bendel, 5th June.—Machao, Dingo Maru,

Persia, Verona, 9th June.—Kladuk,

Mails.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
EGYPT AND LONDON.
(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

T H R Steamship

"ARCADIA."

Captain W. W. Cooke, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for MARSEILLES and LONDON DIRECT,
on SATURDAY, the 30th June, at Noon,
taking Passengers and Cargo for the above
Ports.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1906.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON.

SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MAR-

SEILLES, LONDON.

HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TOURANE."

Captain R. Girard, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 30th
July, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports, and for Australia with
prompt transshipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. TONKIN 24th July.

S.S. ARMAND BEHC 7th August.

S.S. ERNEST SIMONS 21st August.

S.S. CALEDONNIEN 4th September.

S.S. POLYNESIEN 18th September.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Lyra	4,417	G. V. Williams	3rd July
Shawmut	9,606	E. V. Roberts	27th July
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	22nd Aug.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.
The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont*
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.
Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.
Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship "About"
"LOWTHER CASTLE" 25th July.
"SAINT EGBERT" To follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1906.

KWONG SANG & Co.,
No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFAC-
TURING and DEALERS in Ladies'
and Children's Underwear, Silk, Pongee, Grass-
cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.
Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentle-
men's Shirts made to order.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

MUTTON AND BEEF.

THE undersigned is prepared to SUPPLY
FRESH MUTTON AND BEEF, at
Moderate Prices.

Should patrons find any Meat supplied not
to be fresh, full price will be refunded on the
return of the Meat to the Stall.

TUNG WING,

No. 1 Stall, Central Market.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1906.

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY * * * *

WHISKY, PALL MALL

JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND

C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND

FORT WINE, INVALIDS

DOURO

SHERRY, AMOROSO

LA TORRE

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVED PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1901.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$10,500,000	\$1,699,777	{ \$1.15/- div. and \$1 bonus @ ex. 2/10 9/15/05 = \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	5 1/2 %	{ \$815 buyers (London £92.5/- \$38
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$1,725,735 \$150,000	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	...
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$352 1/2 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£100,000 £100,000 £50,000	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/16 @ ex. 2/10 15/16 Tls. 2.62 on account 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 90 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 £40,000 \$331,131 \$1,135,514 \$309,000 \$51,273 \$15,527	\$2,792,271	Interim div. of \$34 for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$810
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$29,088 \$2,616 \$1,220,228	\$308,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$175
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$20	\$6,000 \$264,637 \$88,941	\$6,563	\$6 for 1904	7 %	\$85 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 £120,000 £241,150 £3,999	\$344,098	\$25 for 1904	8 %	\$305 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$6,000 \$264,637 \$88,941	\$6,563	\$14 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$204
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 £120,000 £241,150 £3,999	Nil.	\$34 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$41 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$6,000 \$264,637 \$88,941	\$24,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$26
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£100,000 £100,000 £50,000	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.29 1/2 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$77
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 £4,000,000 £4,000,000	Tls. 23,156	{ Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905 Final Tls. 14 making Tls. 34 for 1905	8 % 7 1/2 % 4 1/2 %	{ Tls. 62 sellers Tls. 51 buyers 27/-
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	£4,144 £65,000 £35,000	£207,815	{ \$1.50 for year ending 30.4.1906 \$0.75	{ 5 % 3 1/2 %	{ \$30 \$21
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 350,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,000	\$218	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	9 %	Tls. 45
Faku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 £4,000,000 £4,000,000	Tls. 13,913	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	15 1/2 %	\$160
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$450,000 \$86,129	\$40,914	\$3 for 1897	...	\$20 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$132,588	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04	...	Tls. 100 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	...	...	...
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£80,000 £26,011	£13,355	{ 1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months ending 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 9.80 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$909,050	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905	7 %	G. \$14
Yubai Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$34 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 %	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$160,160 \$20,000	\$20,040	Final of \$31 making \$6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$102
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$49,500	\$362,232	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$155
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$64	\$64	\$88,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$18
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,210	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	10 1/2 %	Tls. 114 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 170,000 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 57,065	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 222 sellers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 226 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year	8 %	Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$4,516	\$9,028	\$24 for year ended 30.6.1905	13 1/2 %	\$31 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	none	\$4,719	\$2.40 on \$12 for 1905	...	\$10 sales
Do. (new issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	none	none	7 % on \$74 for 1905	...	\$122 buyers
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	\$64,975 \$24,071	1619	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$130
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$24,071	\$167,839	Final of \$31 making \$7 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$117 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$167,839	Final of 6 1/2 % = 10 % for 1905	10 1/2 %	Tls. 15
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 29,783	\$4,690	Final of \$6 making \$19	10 1/2 %	\$100
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$4,690	Final of \$6 making \$19	7 %	\$114
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000 \$50,000	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$38 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$574	\$24 for 1905	...	...
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 869,493 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 110 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$772	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$63
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	11 1/2 %	Tls. 68 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 %	\$14 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 61 sellers
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	11 1/2 %	Tls. 70 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 18,456	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 300 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$100 sellers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£814	£856	1/3 per share for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$74 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$9,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$32
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...	\$7 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 10 for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 79 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,219	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 %	\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	9 %	\$9
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$25,000	\$2,804	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 1/2 %	\$16
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$410,000 \$100,000	\$52,291	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905	9 %	\$25
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$20,893	\$24 for year ending 28.2.06	11 %	\$23 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,568	{ \$1.00 for 10 months ending 28.2.06 { 65 cents	8 % 6 1/2 %	{ \$15 sales \$235
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$2,796	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	8 %	\$220 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$80,000	\$3,776	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$20
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$61,000	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	13 %	\$9
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,500	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	...	...
Matschappij tot Mijn. Bosch- en Landbouwerij op de Looij, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 37,603	Tls. 10,374	{ second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 15 so far a/c yr. ended 31.10.06	20 %	Tls. 217 1/2
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,374	{ Tls. 31 final & Tls. 11 bonus making Tls. 81 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 134 1/2 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Tls. 6 for 1904	11 %	Tls. 55 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000 Tls. 37,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 9,751	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 17 1/2 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 2,753	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 73 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,592	Final of 37/6 making \$26 for 1905/6	...	Tls. 365 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	{ 7,200 7,200 6,000 20,000	{ £20 £20 £25 \$ 5	{ £20 £20 £25 \$ 5	{ none none none Tls. 15,795 Tls. 4,000	{ Dr. \$41,934 \$1,134 Tls. 1,012	{ First year None 50 cents for year ended 31.5.05 Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	{ 8 1/2 % 8 1/2 % 7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 280 sellers \$20 Tls. 110
South China Morning Post, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$4	none	\$551	{ 80 cents for year ended 31.5.1905 \$10.80	{ 9 % 11 1/2 %	{ \$9 \$180
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$134 sales
Hientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,795 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6	10 %	\$101 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	...	...	...
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	...	...	...
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	...	...	...
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6	10 %	\$101 sellers